

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1881.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this Date, Mr W. H. RAY Resumes Office as SECRETARY of the Company.

A. McIVER,

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Hongkong, April 7, 1881.

Mr. FRED. J. ANGIER,
PROPRIETOR,
"LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
AND TELEGRAPH,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, March 24, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's
CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts..... \$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints..... \$17 per 2 doz.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1881.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour, the PADDLE-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER

"K. I. N. S. H. A. N."

Dimensions.—Length over all 244 feet, Breadth 35 4-10ths feet, Depth of Hold 11 8-10ths feet.

DRY AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,152 superficial feet.

CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.

SPED.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs, per square inch, 12 knots per hour, on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 6 6-12ths feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8 2-12ths feet.

ENGINE.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 66in., length of stroke 10 feet.

BOILERS.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to fit the Paddle-wheeler, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878.

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For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

—
—
—Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.

TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.

AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

TURBELL'S FAMILY SCALES.

TOBACCO SHAVES.

AMERICAN and CHUBB'S LOCKS.

HOUSE GONGS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS.

MOUSE TRAPS.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.

PANUS CORUM for BOOTS.

American AXES and HATCHETS.

LIFE BUOYS.

ROKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

GRIDIRONS.

FIRE GRATES.

American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE
the
Best and Cheapest.IN
Hongkong.NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.WORKS of REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEE'S SCHOOL SERIES.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.WEBLEY AND SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.BUSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIGCIGARS, and
CHERoots.

All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
GROCERIES.FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALIZED CHERRIES.

FAIRY HOUSE BISCUITS.

STILTON CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBIN'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWES, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared by us for the last 20 years. Its sale is steadily increasing in India, the Straits and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains none but the best ingredients, and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other sickness, this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value.

THE LAOU-TI-KEE
HAIR WASH

An unique and elegant appendage to the Toilet, combining in itself the properties of a Hair
Grease, Wash, and
Restorer.

PREPARED ONLY BY
J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,
Chemists, &c.,
SHANGHAI.

DIRECTIONS.

A small portion to the person applying the Hair, and to the rest of the rest of the Hair.
No Pomade required.

From its great nourishing power on the follicles it may in time cause Hair to return to its natural color; it however does not contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.

Using it constantly will most certainly prevent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use, the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,
Chemists, &c.,
Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOKONOYE MARU" FROM
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, will be landed and stored at the Saldos, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.,
Praya Central, West corner Pottinger St.
Hongkong, April 11, 1881. ap18

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1881. ap18

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZONE, Commandant LORMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 24th of April, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap25

NOTICE.

NY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or
A PAPER will be hopefully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSEKE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Patroclus,"

Captain M. R. White, will be despatched for the above

SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap16

NOTICE.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"Nanow,"

Capt. WESTBURY, will be despatched for the above

SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, April 13, 1881. ap17

NOTICE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"Victory,"

Captain VAIL, shortly

due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Diedem,"

Capt. M. H. F. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

Corse, will be of great interest and service to many readers. The author is an orator, is by a learned French gentleman who adds to great soliloquies attainments in Oriental literature, specially in that pertaining to the Far East, an ability in dealing with Asian themes that has gained for him a sound reputation in French literary circles. With these few introductory remarks, we may state that M. Scherzer, the French Consul at Hankow, has just finished, and is on the eve of publishing, a translation of an interesting work on Corse, which was written by a famous scholar who flourished during the Ming dynasty. The name of the writer has escaped our memory, but his accounts of what he heard and saw of the Corse are historically the best that sinologists are acquainted with. M. Scherzer has taken great pains in his translation, the value of which will be further enhanced by annotations and commentaries from the manuscript work of a Japanese writer. This manuscript is, we believe, a curiosum of literature, and has never been published, and is known to one of our scholars, besides M. Scherzer. In this manuscript, now is M. Scherzer's translation will be published shortly by a leading firm of Parisian book-sellers, and as the work is to be embellished with woodcuts, and will contain a map of Corse, will draw and connect from the latest authorities, the volumes will not only form an important addition to Far Eastern literature, but will prove interesting to the popular mind. We may state that M. Scherzer is the author of several translations of Chinese works into French and vice versa, and has been created with a large share in the labour of compiling some of the dictionaries of the Corse and kindred tongues which have lately appeared.

Professor Johnston states that the wool which is grown in Great Britain and Ireland carries off the land every year upwards of four million pounds of sulphur to supply which requires the addition to the soil of 300,000 tons of gypsum. The hair on the heads of our population carries off nearly half as much as the wool of our sheep. It is, therefore, a most important result, says the *Journal of Applied Science*, that the Chinese collect and dry ten days from the heads of their people.

KING KALAKAUA IN HONGKONG.

The P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, with H. M. King Kalakaua on board, arrived late yesterday evening, and H. R. H. landed shortly afterwards, taking up his residence at the Government House for the time he will be here. The Consul General for Hawaii (the Hon. W. Keswick) met the King on board the *Thibet*, as did also Dr Eitel, Acting Private Secretary; and His Majesty accompanied the latter to Government House. His Majesty had previously accepted the hospitality of the Honourable W. Keswick, Consul General for Hawaii, as the heads of Messrs Jardine, Matheson, and Company have been for many years.

Pressure was brought upon the King, however, to make him alter that intention, and he and the gentlemen travelling with him are now at Government House. His Majesty is accompanied by Colonel C. H. Judd, his Chamberlain, and Mr W. N. Armstrong, Attorney General of his Kingdom, who is now travelling as a commissioner of Emigration. One of the objects of the King's tour round the world is to devote careful attention to the question of what race of people it would be advisable to introduce into the Islands. There is a fertile land able to support easily a population of a million people, and there are only some 60,000 natives and settlers in it. There has been a large influx of Chinese lately, as to whose merits as immigrants the people of Honolulu, as the people of nearly every country to which they go have done, disagree. The Hawaiian Islands have been called "the Paradise of the Chinese," but it is very doubtful whether the majority of the Hawaiians consider the Chinese the perfection of settlers. The question how the population of the country is to be kept up is a large and important one, and one that must be looked at boldly in the face because it affects the prosperity and the vitality of the Islands for all time. It affects the question, what race will in the future be the principal inhabitants of the Kingdom and therefore entitled to their due share in the administration of its affairs. His Majesty has devoted much time to the consideration of this question and made the most statesman-like enquiries into the various features connected with it during his trip through Japan and the North of China; these enquiries will be continued throughout the whole course of His Majesty's voyage. The King and party proceed hence to Bangkok next week, halting here till probably Tuesday next. No definite arrangements had been made up to a late hour this afternoon, as to what His Majesty will do here. There will in all probability be a reception at Government House, at which all so desiring will have the opportunity of being presented to His Majesty. The King goes on to Siam and from Bangkok will proceed to Singapore, thence to Calcutta. Spending only a few days there, he will go by rail to Bombay, whence he will embark for England, going through Egypt. After a stay in England which will necessarily be brief, His Majesty goes home by way of America and hopes to return to his own Kingdom by the beginning of October. The affairs of State of Hawaii are being administered by the King's sister, who is also his heir, as he has no children. The following particulars as to His Majesty may be read with interest.

Kalakaua was born November 16th 1836, and ascended the Throne, Feb. 12th, 1874. The Hawaiian Throne, by the death of Lunalilo, was then vacant, his reign lasting only one year. No successor having been appointed, the responsibility devolved constitutionally upon the Legislative Assembly of electing a foreigner. Two aspirants only shared their names, viz., Prince David Kalakaua and Queen Emma. The Assembly convened on the 12th of February, 1874, and by a vote of thirty-nine to six, elected the former. The adherents of the unsuccessful candidate manifested their dis-

pleasure at defeat in riotous demonstrations, which resulted in much damage to the Court House, but a force was landed from the U. S. S. *Trenton* and H. B. M. S. *Taranto*, which restored order.

The usual inauguration soon followed these riotous scenes and His Majesty prudently went forward appointing his ministers and otherwise adjusting the affairs of his kingdom. The King, soon after entering upon his official duties, appointed his younger brother as *Hair Appoint*. All these acts of the King and the Legislative Assembly were duly recognized by the Diplomatic Representatives of the three great powers—the United States, Great Britain, and France, and by all the Courts of other nations represented at the Hawaiian Court.

The present King is descended from the ancient sovereigns of the Hawaiian Islands, and was born in the city of Honolulu Nov. 16th, 1830, the residence of his honored parents—Hon. C. Kapakea and A. Kehoakalani—was situated on the site now occupied by the Queen's Hospital. His Majesty is a son of Kapiolani, grand niece of Kapiolani, the Queen. December 19th, 1863, who is also a descendant of Hawaiian chiefs. A sister of His Majesty is the esteemed wife of Governor Dole, while a younger sister is married to the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. The latter, Her Royal Highness Princess Miriam L. Cleghorn, gave birth to a daughter on the 16th of October, 1875. This is the first birth that has occurred in the present Royal Family since the accession. The infant was baptized at the St. Andrew's Cathedral on Christmas morning, 1876, according to the rites and ceremonies of the English Church, by the name of Victoria Kawekiu Kaiulani Lumalilo.

His Majesty was educated at the Royal School under the direction of Mr and Mrs Cooke, whose invaluable labours were productive of such good results to the young chiefs and chieftesses of the islands. He was an apt scholar, and learned to read and write both the Hawaiian and English languages with great accuracy and taste. He was educated in foreign schools, and at the same time give an impetus to our industries at the hands of those parts to procure clothing and other necessities at reduced prices.

The extension of the system to Yunnan, Kwangsi, which appear to have recovered from the Mahomedan and Tatar robbers, nearly as rapidly as the northern provinces, will be welcomed by the people of those regions, and at the same time give an impetus to our industries at the hands of those parts to procure clothing and other necessities at reduced prices.

The consumption of Bombay cotton, and Foreign yarn in this province is very considerable, in spite of heavy taxation; and strange to say, notwithstanding cheap rates of freight by steamship, numerous junks come in from Macao deeply laden with cotton and bale goods. They, however, do not appear to fill up fast with export cargoes, as some have remained in port fully three months.

A perusal of the above numbered Customs Gazette shows that this port takes foremost place among the newly-opened ports as a collector. Hoihow is not far behind; then comes I-chang and Wu-hu, whose revenue depends on Transit Dues. A comparison of our imports for 1870 with those of other ports for 1879, proves that our port ranks above many of the older ones, a consumer of T-cloths, Long Ellis, and Cotton Yarn. The chief industry in this vicinity seems to be fishing and the manufacture of Peanut cake for marine, of which large quantities are now shipped by steamers at remarkably cheap rates.

The fisheries of these waters are employ a vast number of hands in all its branches, from net-making to fish-drying and salting. Apropos of fishing nets, it occurred to me that Chinese cheap labour might supply our fisheries with nets, just as they are used in the case of steel hooks at less cost than they can make their own clumsy but serviceable hooks, as well as undershell them in the case of steel needles.

Though this port is situated much further south than Canton, we find from the record in the Customs Gazette, that we have registered colder temperature in December than even at Takow, (50° F.) Seavow, (30°) Canton (44°) or Kiung Chow (65°), hence the thermometer at night fell to 40°. Perhaps meteorologists will account for this phenomenon. During the three months Jan.—March our highest temperature has been 82° and lowest 42°. The fluctuations of the thermometer here are often sudden and severe.

Pakhoi.

April 7th.

Now that "Hongkong," in the *China Review*, has brought the question of Trans-Asiatic Passes in Kwangtung before the Colony in such a forcible manner, it is to be hoped, as your contemporary observes, "that it will not be allowed to rest until it has been decided on a satisfactory basis." It is a matter that concerns all nations and traders, from the retail dealer to the manufacturers of baled goods and yarn, in Europe, America and India. The issue of Customs Gazette No. 48, for the last quarter of the year 1870, enables us to make a comparison of the total collection of Transit Dues during the past decade. We find the receipts in 1870 were Tls. 158,631, and last year, Tls. 330,241. These figures ought to afford additional evidence of the imminent value of the system and of its wide-spread adoption in the North of this empire. The system not only develops—the sale of our manufactures, but it has proved a veritable boon to the former rebel-stricken districts along the Yangtze, by enabling the poor peasants of those parts to procure clothing and other necessities at reduced prices.

The extension of the system to Yunnan, Kwangsi, which appear to have recovered from the Mahomedan and Tatar robbers, nearly as rapidly as the northern provinces, will be welcomed by the people of those regions, and at the same time give an impetus to our industries at the hands of those parts to procure clothing and other necessities at reduced prices.

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Bangkok.

April 3rd.

Your account of Ah Chong and General Halderman, while correct in the main points, does not go far enough, and leaves the matter somewhat in obscurity. Ah Chong, who was a Hongkong carpenter and boatbuilder, was imprisoned at the request of Consul Sickels, on the complaint of a certain Mr Higgins. The complainant is a man well known in Siam, and although he seems to have directed from the Emerald Isle, is on the register as an American citizen.

Poor Ah Chong was locked up on this man's complaint, and although he offered to settle the matter by paying \$108 admitted out of the claim for \$144, he was suffered to remain in prison, and was laden with manacles around his ankles and lower limbs. Hero he remained for five months, until General Halderman arrived, when he began piteously for his release. General Halderman, finding that Ah Chong's detention was under the provisions of Art. 6 of Treaty (1853), illegal, took the necessary steps to see justice done. As the General was found it highly important to influence his Higgins, who resided in extorting his full claim, he wrote to the Foreign Office of Siam on the subject; but long before the final action of officials could be set in motion, poor Ah Chong was carried off the scene by gaol-few and dyedwater, leaving Higgins with the uncomfortable feeling that a fellow-creature had somehow escaped him. It is not likely that a subscription will be raised to indemnify Mr Higgins; and some think it will be a long, long time ere that account be finally squared up.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Yung Loi Ho, boatman, one of the defendants in the last case, charged Wong Ayo, a coolie, employed by complainant, with assaulting him yesterday evening when returning from Wanchai Market.

The affair appeared to be a continuation of the quarrel which took place on board complainant's cargo boat earlier in the day; and both complainant and defendant were ordered to find two sureties of \$50 each, to be of good behaviour for three months, in default to be committed for fourteen days.

PILFERAGE.

To the Editor of the "SHANGHAI MERCURY."

Shanghai, 8th April, 1881.

DEAR SIR.—In a few weeks more we may expect the opening of the Tea Season at Hankow, and in view of this I think it would be well that some steps should be taken towards the remedy of a great and yearly increasing evil. It is estimated that out of the cargoes of the few first steamers last year several thousand pounds worth of foreigners' property was abstracted and went to enrich a lot of thieving coolies. As these people are poor and without position, and it is possible, not under the protection of any Guild (unless there is a special Steal Guild), it is not at all unlikely that any action taken by foreigners towards redress would meet with less obstruction from Chinese and their European friends, than if the mischief originated in our own influential quarters.

The competition for business which is now characteristic of our Tea Trade renders it very difficult for any unit of action to be taken, while individual action would appear almost to be in direct opposition to the interests of the paid up Capital and Reserve Fund, out of which sum it is proposed by the Directors to make an interim distribution

as follows: Tls. 75,000 in payment of a Dividend of Tls. 75 per share; Tls. 60,000 to be added to Reserve Fund, which will then stand at Tls. 238,600; a bonus return contributing Shareholders of 25 per cent, representing about Tls. 266,000.

Dr. M. S. Grant, and A. G. Wood resigned their seats and leave Shanghai, and Messrs W. H. Duley, A. MacLeod, W. Brand and J. A. Hawes were appointed to the vacancies.

In accordance with the provisions of the Doct of Settlement the Members of the Court now retire from Office, but they offer themselves for re-election. The Directors record with much regret the death of their former colleague Mr James Hart who had been connected with the Company uninterrupted since 1873.

Auditors.—The election of Auditors for the current year devolves upon the Shareholders at the Meeting. Mr MacLean retires, but Mr White offers himself for re-election.

By order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Townshend, Acting Police Magistrate.)

Wednesday, April 13.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mak Ahang, 27, marine hawker, appeared on remand, from the 6th instant, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of three iron blocks, value £13, which had been stolen from the gunship of the Royal Artillery Barracks. The case was remanded on the former occasion to enable the defendant to produce the man from whom he bought the blocks, but this he was unable to do, and he was fined £10, in default to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

THE DOLMALARIS ATTACK AT KOWLOON.

Yip Atai, 35, and nine others appeared on remand from the 8th inst. on the charge of burglariously breaking and entering house No. 22 Ya-pan-ta, and stealing therefrom jewellery and clothing to the value of \$500, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, (6th) in a Chinese gunboat. He was expected to come down the river by the C. N. C. steamer *Pekin*, and consequently that vessel was saluted by the batteries at Golden Island and Silver Island, as well as by others in the vicinity of Kowloon. The charges brought from the gunship at Silver Island were so heavy that these discharged fairly shot the steamer. When the Vicerey passed down the gunboat, the salute was repeated. We understand that it is His Excellency's intention to make a short tour of inspection up the Grand Canal, after remaining at Kowloon a few days, and then to return to Nanking.

H. M. S. *Lily* and *Empress* have arrived (8th), the former from Wanchow, and the latter from Tientsin. The *Lily* leaves shortly for Japan.

Inspector Lindsay gave evidence at the trial of the 6th and 7th defendants, on both of whom articles were found which were identified as some of the property stolen from the house at Yau-tai. The witness Lau A-i also identified the sixth and seventh defendants as the two men who had come to his shop on the pretence of buying out on the day of the burglary. Li Akyung, a coolie employed by Lau A-i, also identified the sixth and seventh prisoners as the two men who came to the shop on the 8th instant, and offered to buy some oars.

Some further evidence was given by Tan Ayat, 35, and nine others, who were found to be of Chinese descent, and were all very poor. They are quiet, peaceful, industrious and respectable, and they appreciate their freedom from the "hoodlum" element, which is alike the disgrace and the curse of San Francisco.

A pleasant incident of His Majesty's visit here was meeting with a playmate of his boyhood, Mr W. French, of the Customs Service. His Majesty seems to have made a very favourable impression on all who have met him, and all must feel a deeper interest in the kingdom of the sunset sea which has so recently emerged from darkness into the light of Christian civilisation, in consequence of having seen its intelligent ruler.

We are now having it very dry and dusty, the sun being very hot in the middle of the day, but it is cool in the morning and evening. Rain is very much needed.

I understand that the money had been obtained for getting out in connection with the recent discovery reported some little time since, has been found, or in some way made good, and that the general punishment likely to be inflicted will be deportation instead of decapitation.—N. C. Daily News.

The friends of the Chinese Religious tract Society have reason to feel greatly encouraged on account of the imports given to the work by the formation of an important auxiliary in the province of Shansi. Its objects are "to aid in circumscribing Christian literature throughout the province, and to raise subscriptions both from Chinese and foreigners for the purpose." Article five of the Constitution states that each church member who makes an annual subscription of Tls. 2 or more to the funds of the Society, or who gives a month of his time annually to the work of distribution, shall be considered a member of the Society, and be eligible for the Executive Committee." The officers for 1881 are—Rev. T. Richard, Chairman; Rev. F. James, Treasurer; Dr. H. Schofield, Secretary. The Executive Committee are—Rev. T. Richard, Rev. J. Y. Turner, F. James, Rev. L. B. Drake, W. Pigott, Esq., and R. H. A. Schofield, Esq.

We have omitted to mention that among the passengers who left by the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Diamond* on Wednesday, were the Roman Catholic Bishop in the Eastern division of Chihli, Mr. Taghabib, and the Rev. Father Nicholas Bettelmann, both of whom are returning to Europe. The former has been labouring in Mongolia for twenty-eight years, during the whole period of which he has been beyond the pale of civilisation, and we understand it is his intention to return to China after a brief stay at home, whether he proceeds on business connected with his Mission. It is not the intention, we believe, of the Rev. Father Bettelmann to return, and his departure was a source of deep regret not only among all classes of the French community but of all who had become in any way acquainted with him. He was educated in the military academy of St. Cyr. On the completion of his education, he entered the priesthood, and came to Shanghai shortly before the death of Abbé Aymery. He was a member of the French Municipal Council, and almost solely through his instrumentality the Chinese Hospital in connection with the General Hospital was established and supported. He also took a prominent part in many other good works, devoting the greater part of his time to the alleviation of the sufferings of the sick. He was most popular among all classes, irrespective of their religious denominations, and by his departure our French fellow residents in particular have lost a warm-hearted and congenial friend.

Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Li Aoy, 28, cook, was charged with stealing \$1.20 from the person of Ng Chiu, a hawker, on the 12th instant. Complainant was in the gallery of the Po Lek Theatre at about 7.30 last evening, and having taken a packet containing eleven 10 cent pieces from his pocket, and at the same time saw the prisoner moving away from him. Complainant called out that he had been robbed, and defendant was stopped at the door by a Constable, and upon being charged with the theft threw down the packet of 10 cent pieces on the floor.

Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months with hard labour.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with Lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manors and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present in each number the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1870, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has had to the accompaniment of important stores of information, rendering to such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowen, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

Local projects, being their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from America, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

Geo. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondent Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley Street.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailor's Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Dixiecol, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, and Plates and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requirements of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & Co., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery, & there is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Chair and Boat Hire

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pulley-Boats.

Half-hour, 10cts. | Hour, 20cts.

Three hours, 50cts. | Six hours, 70cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, 85cts.

Two Coolies, 70cts.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50

Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 1.00

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip, 3 p.m., \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) 5 Gp., \$0.60 each Coolie.

Local Delivery.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10cts.

Half-day, 35cts.

Day, 50cts.

BOATS AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Day, 10cts.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, 7cts.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, 5cts.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 500 pds., per Day, 3cts.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 500 pds., per Day, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 pds., Half Day, 5cts.

Boatmen, per Day, \$1.00

One Hour, 85cts.

Half-Hour, 5cts.

After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FLEET QUILLES.

Scale of Hire for Street Quilles.

One Day, 85cts.

Three Hours, 12cts.

One Hour, 5cts.

Half Hour, 3cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to a "Wool" private agreement.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Periodicals, per four ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an act or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra charge of 5 cents.

The charge of weight for Books and Commercial Papers in the Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are 4 lbs. Patterns and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.K. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Chinese, French, Netherlands, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge for redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5cts.

West Indies (Non-Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 6cts.

Books and Patterns, 5cts.

Natal—the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25c.

Registration, 20 cents.

Newspapers, 15cts.

Books and Patterns, 10cts.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50

Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 1.00

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

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